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conventions of 1907 relative to the commencement of hostilities, the laws and customs of war on land, and the rights and duties of neutral powers and individuals in time of war. In the revised edition, the supplementary matter and explanatory notes have been considerably increased in volume, and the appendix has been augmented by the addition of historical notes on national instructions to armed land forces, and on the various diplomatic acts which relate to war on land. The French texts of these acts, together with English translations, are also added.

In the introductory chapter Professor Holland criticises certain of the Hague Conventions on the ground that they intermix the rights and duties of states with those of individuals. This is formally true, but the intermixture was merely the result of a convenient mode of speech, for the conference was not competent to confer rights or to impose obligations upon individuals as such. The book as a whole commends itself to one's judgment as a careful and judicious piece of work. In lucidity of arrangement and in adaptability to practical usefulness it is easily the best of the attempts thus far made to codify both the written and the unwritten laws of war on land.

J. M. MATHEWS.

The Treaty Power under the Constitution of the United States. By ROBERT J. DEVLIN. (San Francisco: Bancroft-Whitney Co., 1908, pp. lxxx, 864.)

The Treaty Power under the Constitution of the United States has less to distinguish it from a mere compilation than Butler's *Treaty-Making Power*; in it are arranged in an orderly way: opinions of the courts, rulings of the executive departments, statutes, treaty stipulations, late magazine articles and congressional debates bearing upon the conflict between the law-making power and the treaty-making power. As to the agreements of the executive which should be ratified by the senate, nothing is said, although some chapters are devoted to topics which would seem remotely connected with the title of the book, e.g., extradition, diplomatic and consular representation, foreign judgments, naturalization, expatriation, and claims against governments including the holdings of the United States court of claims. The author would have us believe by many of his citations of authority that he has had access to the manuscripts of the department of state; the citations are, however, the

same as those which are given in J. B. Moore's publications on extradition and international law.

PROBLEMS OF CITY GOVERNMENT. By L. S. ROWE. (New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1908. Pp. 358.)

Dr. Rowe has given us in this very readable volume the results of his years of observation and teaching on municipal problems. Composed mainly of essays and papers which first saw the light of day in the magazines, he has woven them together into an effective account of the newer tendencies in city life which are making for progress.

The chapters on the Nature of the Municipal Problem, the Political Consequences of City Growth and City Government and American Democratic Ideals set forth his thesis. The other chapters are in elaboration, exposition and illustration of these.

"There is every indication," to quote Professor Rowe, "that we are gradually adapting our political beliefs to the manifest requirements of our municipalities. In this process of adaptation we must be prepared to make many changes, both in the organization of our government and in our attitude toward that government. Whatever these changes may be, anything that tends to diminish the alertness of the population will to that extent lower the tone of its civic life. The relation between city and State and the organization of the city government must be arranged so as to foster this alertness, and the mechanism of government must be so adjusted as to make both the control of public opinion and the enforcement of responsibility easy, ready, and effective."

With keen and forceful incisiveness it is pointed out that any form of government which arouses in the people the belief that they have constructed a self-acting mechanism not only tends to lower the standard of civic effort, but relieves the government of that salutary control of public opinion without which efficient government is impossible. The hypercritical, however, might regard the position assumed by Dr. Rowe in his discussion of American democratic ideals as inconsistent with the greatly needed caution just referred to, for he argues strongly that "the first step in the development of greater civic vigor is some method of bridging this gap, which shall include, primarily, *such an extension of municipal functions* that the community can grapple with the problems which can be solved only through organized action; and secondly, *such a readjustment of the machinery of government* that positive action will be fostered rather than made increasingly difficult, as under our present